



Iraq Reconstruction Update

A Weekly Progress & News Report

01.18.06



PROJECT CLOSE-UP

MOSUL, Iraq -- The Mosul earthen dam – the largest dam in Iraq -- holds back about 12 billion cubic meters of water for the arid western Ninewah Province while creating hydroelectric power for the 1.7 million residents of Mosul. This reconstruction project includes an upgrade of specialized maintenance equipment, training, seismic monitors, materials and spare parts. (GRD photo)

Notable Quotes

“Last year Fallujah looked like a demolition zone. This year there is a lot of construction going on and I can see improvements everywhere. We now have clean running water and they’re getting the electricity restored..it is very beautiful in Fallujah.”

- Jabar Ibrahim Farhan Deab, Fullujah

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Did You Know?

Reconstruction Quick Facts

- Nearly 800 schools have been rebuilt. The schools will provide classrooms for over 300,000 students.
- As of December 2005, over 200,000 Iraqis have been trained across many of the reconstruction sectors (electricity, water, oil, facilities, transportation, and communication).
- Completed generation projects have provided an additional 1,327MW of potential generation capacity to Iraq’s national grid. This has the potential to benefit an estimated 900,000 homes.

Progress Dispatches

Six Al Muthanna Police Stations Completed



Construction is complete on six police renovation projects in Al Muthanna Governorate. The police projects include Ar Rumaytha, Al Mamlaha, Al Kidr, East Samawah, Al Masfa, North Samawah. These completed projects highlight progress in support of the “The Year of the Iraqi Police.”

The renovations include vehicle check point construction, blast wall barriers, vehicle search areas, security lighting, and renovations to existing housing. Presently, 13 of 16 police projects in the Al Muthanna Governorate are complete.

Erbil Electrical Project Finishes

Two Erbil Governorate electrical projects have been completed. The \$15 million substation and substation feeder project installed transformers, cable lines, and other electrical work. The project also included five kilometers of excavation work and the laying of fiber optic wires. The substation and substation feeder benefits 30,000 Erbil area residents as well as increases the reliability of the electrical distribution system.



Sewer Sanitation Project Construction Completed



A sewer rehabilitation project in Mansour, Baghdad Governorate has recently been completed by an Iraqi contractor. Rehabilitation work included installation of five pumps, generator installation, mechanical and electrical work. Approximately 40,000 Mansour residents will now have greatly improved sanitary sewer service.

Al Shaheed Ateyeh Juma and Ruqaiya Schools

Construction is complete on two school renovation projects in Hawija, Al Tamim Governorate. The Al Shaheed Ateyeh Juma and Ruqaiya school projects started last September and were completed Dec. 30. Renovations included new doors, electrical upgrade, plumbing, flooring and wall repairs. These projects will benefit nearly 600 students.





Spotlight on Reconstruction Funding

Compiled by Terry Heide

Office of the Assistant Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Policy and Procurement), Iraq

Funding for the reconstruction of Iraq can be confusing because of the wide variety of funding sources and acronyms. Over the next few weeks, we will be spotlighting in this space these various funding sources and programs. In this issue, we will focus on one of two assistance programs available to a unit or field commander.

Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP)



CERP was designed to give field commanders in Iraq the ability to have a direct impact on the day-to-day quality of life for Iraqis. Two factors led to the creation of the program: first, after the fall of Saddam Hussein, humanitarian needs in Iraq increased greatly and funds to meet those immediate needs were not available; second, those financial assets of Saddam Hussein that were held in banks outside of Iraq were seized by the U.S. government. On May 7, 2003, the "Brigade

Commander's Discretionary Recovery Program to Directly Benefit the Iraqi People" order authorized a program to utilize an initial allocation of about \$180 million of these seized financial assets for the benefit of the Iraqi people. This program would use the seized funds in small reconstruction projects, including schools, hospitals, homes, and roads.

In a memorandum dated June 16, 2003, Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) Administrator Paul Bremer gave the program its current name and authorized the Commander of the Coalition Forces to take actions necessary to operate CERP. The memo also outlined the purpose of CERP as follows: "This Program will enable commanders to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility, by carrying out programs that will immediately assist the Iraqi people and support the reconstruction of Iraq."



Story Continued on Page 3

Fallujah – A Resident's View

Story & Photo by Norris Jones
Gulf Region Central District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

FALLUJAH, Iraq – A lifetime resident of Fallujah is very optimistic about his hometown's future.

Jabar Ibrahim Farhan Deab was born here 54 years ago and currently is the night watchman at the \$958,000 Al Tahadi Water Treatment Facility. Construction on that plant is nearly complete and, once finished, will produce 400 cubic meters per hour, thereby increasing Fallujah's potable drinking water capacity about 15 percent. Both Ibrahim and his son's family (including eight grandchildren) reside there.

"Last year Fallujah looked like a demolition zone," Ibrahim said. "This year there's a lot of construction going on and I can see improvements everywhere."



Jabar Ibrahim Farhan Deab proudly shows the official paperwork naming him a security guard at the Al Tahadi Water Treatment Facility. He says he hopes for a brighter life for his 12 grandchildren, some of whom are shown with him above.

We now have clean running water and they're getting the electricity restored.

There's a lot of stuff happening and it's very beautiful in Fallujah," he said through a translator.

Both Ibrahim and his son (who also is a guard at Al Tahadi), pointed out when they were forced out of the city last year and then returned, their home was totally destroyed... "there was nothing left."

Both are looking to better times. Ibrahim talked about his hopes now that there's a free Iraq. "I pray for peace, stability (where we don't have to worry about threats), and a better life for my grandchildren."





Photo Story: Karadah Water/Sewer Project

An Iraqi construction company has a \$763k contract to install 10 km of pipe for a water network in Karadah, eastern Baghdad. Work started in October with an expected completion date in Feb. 2006. Construction is 60% complete. So far, 3888 meters of 100mm pipe, 548 meters of 200mm pipe, and 90 meters of 150mm pipe has been installed. The project will benefit about 8,000 residents.



Submitted by: Norris Jones
Gulf Region Central District



Reconstruction Funding...Continued from Page 2

The memo also set a limit on the expenditure of seized funds under CERP, and dictated spending ceilings and transactional caps for commanders at different levels.

Later, the Commander of Combined Joint Task Force 7 (CJTF-7) issued FRAGO 89, which officially ordered CERP into operation. FRAGO 89 stated that CERP activities included, but were not limited to: water and sanitation infrastructure; food production and distribution; healthcare; education; telecommunications; irrigation systems installation or restoration; use of day laborers to perform civic cleaning; purchase or repair of civic support vehicles; repairs to civic or cultural facilities; projects in furtherance of economic, financial, management improvements, and transportation; and initiatives which would further restore the rule of law and effective governance.

The intent of CERP is immediate on-the-ground emergency response to humanitarian needs for the Iraqi people.

In the program's early stages, \$180 million in seized assets (which included Development Fund for Iraq (DFI) monies) supported the program. These funds were later specifically supplemented by appropriated funds of \$140 million from the FY2004 Supplemental and \$368 million from the FY2005 Supplemental.

As the name states, the intent of CERP is immediate on-the-ground emergency response to humanitarian needs for the Iraqi people. Funded projects must be small-scale, low-dollar, short term, employment oriented, and of an emergency nature.

To meet these criteria, the acquisition process for projects implemented under CERP do not, unlike other programs, require compliance with the Federal Acquisition Regulations. Projects and needs are established by local US commanders and local Iraqi leaders, and then a contractor is identified and an estimate cost is prepared. US commanders then nominate the project for CERP funds via email to a CERP regional officer. Approval is based on a number of variables, including the needs of the specific community, the priority of the geographic location, and the likelihood of achieving local goals.

Levels of contracting authority are determined by the commander's position: brigade- and division-level commanders have contracting authority to spend between \$200,000 and \$500,000 per project, with transaction limits of \$50,000 and \$100,000. Commanders must report weekly to higher headquarters with the dates, locations, amounts spent, and description of the project. Commanders also must appoint trained and certified project purchasing officers to document and follow purchase order procedures. These procedures include standard forms for purchases up to \$100,000.

CERP has been extremely successful in meeting the immediate needs of the Iraqi people. In fact, Congress appropriated an additional \$500 million for the program under the FY06 Defense Appropriation Bill.

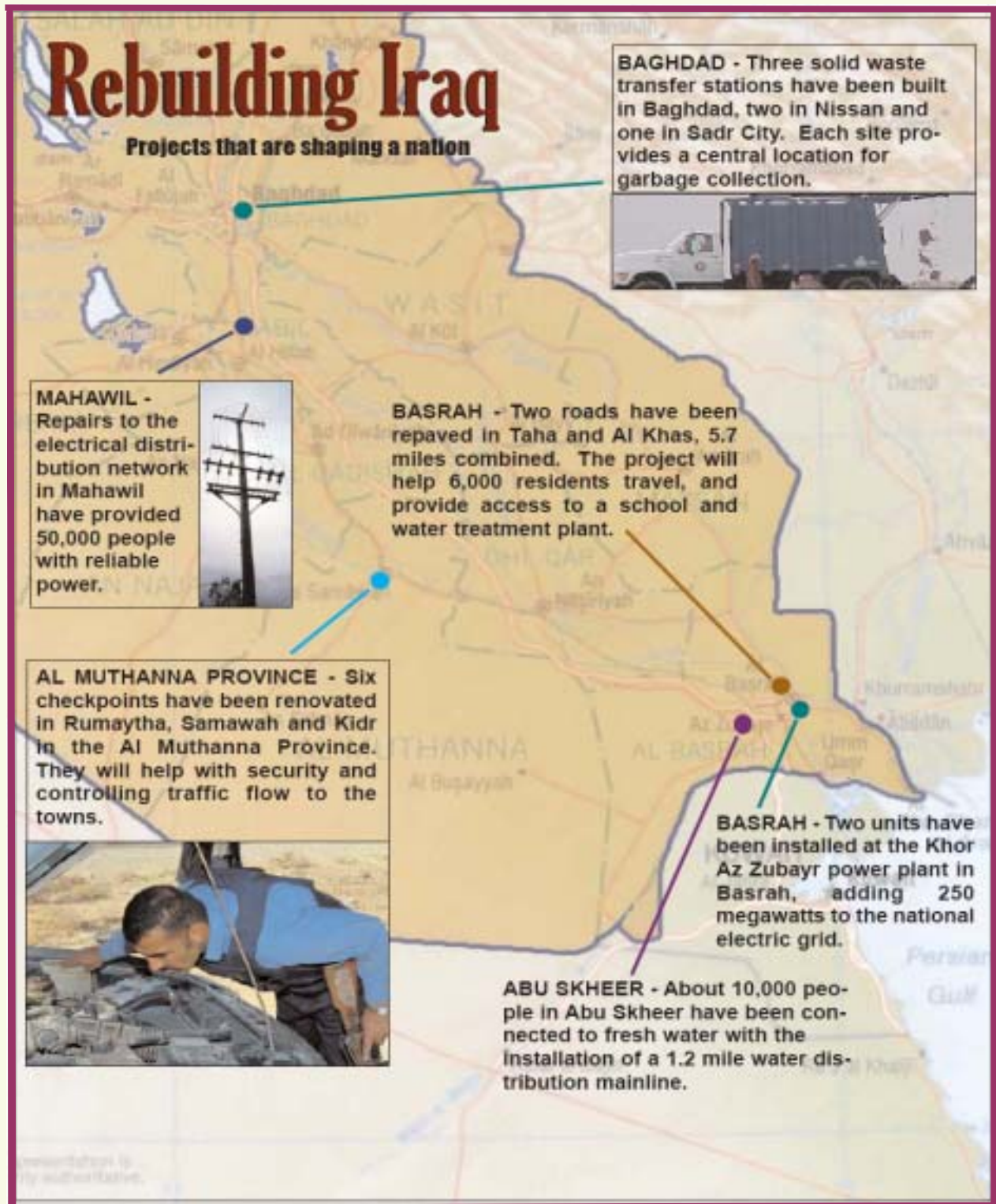
In summary, CERP has bolstered local economies, provided employment opportunities for individuals and small businesses, and most importantly, has fostered good will with local Iraqis thereby reducing the effectiveness of recruitment efforts by the insurgency.

Next Reconstruction Funding Topic: The Commander's Humanitarian Relief and Reconstruction Program, or CHRRP.





PROJECT SNAPSHOT – Some of the Rebuilding Projects: What and Where



Iraq Reconstruction Update



Projects at a Glance (As of: January 13, 2006)

Compiled by Katie Wall, PCO

- \$7.259 billion has been disbursed, representing over 55% of total funds (as of January 15, 2006)
- 2,947 projects starts (out of 3,351 planned projects). This number includes 384 projects funded under the Accelerated Iraqi Reconstruction Program (AIRP)
- 2,093 projects are complete, including 330 that are funded under the AIRP

Reconstruction Sector	Project Type	# Under Construction*	# Completed*
Health & Education	Schools	12	790
	Primary Health Care Centers	137	4
	Hospital Projects	16	6
	Public Buildings	0	4
Public Works & Water	Potable Water Projects	91	119
	Sewer Projects	6	1
Security & Justice	Fire Stations	25	62
	Border Posts	97	130
	Military Base Projects	58	76
	Police Facilities	80	287
Transportation & Communication	Railroad Stations	17	79
	Village Roads	22	18
	Ports Projects	3	2
	Postal Facilities	1	23
	Airport Projects (FAA certified ready)	8	5
	Expressways	3	0
Electricity	Distribution Projects (including Substations)	108	79
	Transmission Projects	12	9
	Power Generation Projects	7	14
Oil	Dedicated Power Plants	3	3
	Water Injection Pump Stations	10	8

* Note: Does not include projects funded by the Development Fund for Iraq.

Source: Multiple PCO Management Reports





Sector Overview: Current Status – End State

Compiled By: John Daley, PCO



Sector	Current Status	End State
Electricity	1,416 MW	1,556 MW capacity added (enough for 1.4 M homes)
Oil	1.5 Million Barrels Per Day (MBPD) produced* 1.1 MBPD exports*	3.0 MBPD produced 2.4 MBPD exports
Water & Sewer	Added 175,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment capacity 31,000 hectares of additional irrigated land	Additional 905,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment capacity 251,000 hectares of additional irrigated land
Health	4 primary healthcare centers completed and 137 under construction	Population of 5 to 6.5 million Iraqis served in completed primary healthcare centers
Education	790 schools providing classrooms for 315,000 students	800 schools providing classrooms for 320,000 students
Security & Justice	130 border forts completed	247 border forts will secure 2,400 KM of border
Transportation	224 Kilometers (KM) or 53% of planned improved village roads Provided emergency response dispatch system ('911' service) covering 5.8 million citizens of Baghdad	424 KM of improved village roads 158 KM of improved major roads Provide emergency response dispatch system ('911' service) covering 12 million Iraqis in 15 cities

* Note: Oil production and exports declined due to bad weather and southern storage facilities are at full capacity. Tankers were unable to dock at the oil terminals and production was subsequently reduced.

As of: January 18, 2006 Source: Multiple PCO Management Reports





Capacity Development: Spotlight on PCO Design/Build Contractors

Compiled By, Sheryl Lewis
Director, PCO-Washington Capacity Development .

Background: Capacity Development is critical to providing the foundation for a smooth transfer of day to day responsibility for completed projects to Iraqi management. Much of this foundation is provided through training by 11 separate design-build contractors. One of them – FluorAMEC – through its Water Conservation and Network Rehabilitation program, is providing equipment, material, and training to Iraqi water ministry specialists to support leak detection and repair in 17 governorates.

Learn More -- Pamphlet Download

Capacity development is central to the Iraq reconstruction effort and provides the first step in building a foundation for the transfer of control for completed facilities to Iraqi management.

<http://www.rebuilding-iraq.net>



Case Study: Repairing the Fallujah Water Ministry

The Fallujah Water Ministry maintenance facilities were in a state of disrepair and in urgent need of reconstruction. Insurgent activity in the area made this a difficult task. However, with help from the U.S. military, the Ministry staff, and local contractors, the project was completed. In addition to the new facility, the project also created a workshop and warehouse facility, and provided new training equipment.

Existing Fallujah Water Ministry Facility



Construction Underway on New Water Ministry Office & Maintenance Facility



FOR FURTHER READING: An article written by Sheryl Lewis and Merriam Mashatt entitled "Oil Reconstruction in Iraq: Progress and Challenges" was printed in the Dec. 19, 2005 edition of the *Oil & Gas Journal*. The article discusses the status of construction in the oil sector as well as ongoing capacity development efforts being undertaken to facilitate sustainability.

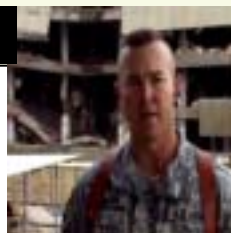
Unit Level Assistance/Soldier Voices

Spc. Darren Smith, a medic from 2nd Battalion, 22nd Infantry Regiment, conducts a preliminary examination on an Iraqi child during a visit to the village of Almeshahama, Iraq. Photo by Staff Sgt. Kevin Moses.



Soldier Voices

Lt. Col. Kevin Milton talks to reporters from WKRN in Nashville, Tenn. about the reconstruction of Iraq and how the Iraqi people respond to the U.S. Soldiers.



Download the Video:
<http://www.dvidshub.net/vjump.php?vid=8799>





Iraqi Rebuilding Includes Environmental Cleanup

By Claude D. McKinney
Gulf Region North
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

MOSUL, Iraq — Reconstruction of Iraq includes more than the restoration of dilapidated infrastructure. In this case, it includes hazardous waste clean up.

There were reports of containers lying in a field in Mosul, Iraq. Some were steel drums neatly placed on wooden rails; others, a jumbled collection of plastic cans. These, together with other questionable items, generated a contract to mobilize the Nawroz Company to remove and clean-up the spill. No one knew how long they had been there.



Workers load the hazardous items for transport to a disposal site. Reconstruction efforts in Iraq also include hazardous waste cleanup. (Photos: Army Corps of Engineers)

In all, almost 100 containers of hazardous waste, and one boiler with some miscellaneous parts, were removed from the site. The waste material was taken to Marez for disposal.

A Stryker patrol from Forward Operating Base Courage provided security during the operation.

"These types of projects, though seemingly small, send a very visual message to the community that things are getting better," said Lee Kenderdine, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who had contractual over-watch for this project.

Iraq's 911

Story by Cmdr. Walter Blaney
Joint Contracting Command
Iraq/Afghanistan

Beginning February, Iraqi citizens in 15 cities will have an emergency response system much like the emergency 911 call system in the U.S.

This emergency response system is Iraq's new Advanced First Responder Network. Citizens in Baghdad can already use the system to summon emergency medical technicians, police, firefighters or security forces.

Currently, 13 cities, including Basrah and Kirkuk, have system capabilities. By project completion this month, more than 60 percent of Iraqis will be able to use the system to make emergency calls.

Baghdad's AFRN system was completed in time for the Oct. 15 constitutional referendum vote and contributed significantly to the security of those who voted, Baghdad police officials said. The Baghdad dispatch center recorded more than 70,000 emergency calls during voting day.

Similar to America's E-911 system, Iraq's AFRN system allows Iraqi first responders to quickly mobilize to the area where a call originates. The system works over public telephones, other landline phones, and cellular phones. The Iraqis can speak directly to call center dispatchers, who, in turn, send digital encrypted information to the responding group. This encrypted communication system denies insurgents the ability to listen as emergency personnel communicate.

Iraq's AFRN system has capabilities that go beyond American E-911 systems. For example, a local Iraqi police officer can communicate instantly with Iraq's national security force. The AFRN system is designed to expand as the number of Iraqi first responders increases. As Iraq moves forward, it will have a state-of-the-art emergency response communication system to ensure ever improving security and safety for its people.

Hazardous waste material dumped in a field.

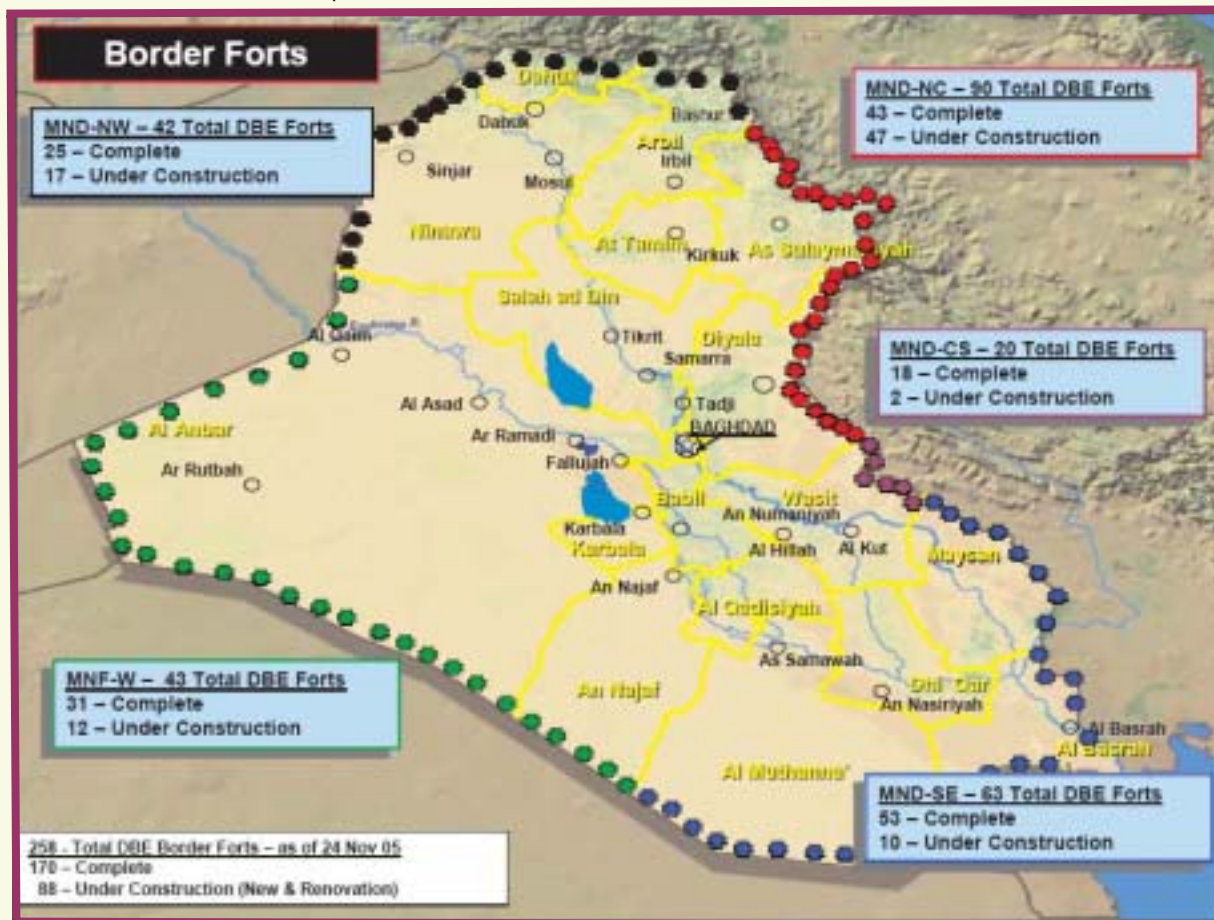
Reconstruction efforts in Iraq also include hazardous waste cleanup.





Spotlight on Iraqi Border Fort Completions and Construction

Source: Multi-National Force - Iraq



Trucks pass through an entrance to Iraq at the main Syrian border crossing point at Tanf/Al-Waleed in western Iraq. (Photo by Sgt. Michael A. Blaha)



Iraqi laborers constructing a fort on the border with Iran near Sulaymaniyah. (Photo by Jim Gordon)





Multi-National Force News: Germans Train Iraqi Engineers



Story by Capt. Tobias Jacob
Photos by MSgt. Lars Fischer
Translated and revised by Lt. Col. Frank Hartwig,
Armed Forces of Germany

High temperatures of about 100 degrees and a humidity of 80 percent; German engineers are not use to the conditions they experience in Abu Dhabi, the capitol city of the United Arab Emirates, but this is where they instruct Iraqi combat engineers. The Arabian Desert offers environments similar to those found in Iraq, so it is ideal for the task at hand, even if the weather is less than hospitable. The training unit, headed by Lieutenant Colonel Egbert Wagner, commander of the 12th Army Engineer Battalion from Volkach, Germany, is assisted by personnel from the 100th Army Engineer Brigade and nineteen interpreters.



In all, there are 65 personnel involved, all striving to "train the trainers," educating Iraqi troops so that they may pass along this knowledge to their peers.

The first four-week course was conducted from March to May 2005. Seventy Iraqis learned how to erect emergency bridges, build emergency roads using heavy engineers' machinery, received detailed mine awareness training and learned basic skills in plumbing and electrics. Drivers were trained on heavy load trucks and flat bed trailers.

All of these skills will be put to good use in Iraqi reconstruction efforts. A wooden bridge built in phase one is proof of the excellent quality of the carpenters' work. Since May it has withstood even extreme temperatures. Some beams became slightly bent, however the bridge can still be used without any constraints. Phase two of the training began in October, with the first graduating class of Iraqi students now serving as instructors, supervised by the German engineers.

This ensures a high level of mentoring and enables the soldiers of Iraq to tutor each other. Phase two started with a refresher course, followed by four weeks of training for about 160 Iraqis. Classes in brick laying, welding and wood-working were set up in buildings formerly used by the Arabian Infantry School.

Although the wood used is not of the best quality, the instructors are optimistic that all training programs can be run as scheduled.

Another training area is located outside in the desert. Following one of the tracks that was built by German and Iraqi engineers, a significant amount of heavy machinery can be seen. Besides military equipment, civil machinery is also available on location.



German and Iraqi soldiers train together in the U.A.E.

No training of engineers would be complete without building bridges. Four sets of lightweight, hand-built Medium Girder Bridges and other bridge elements were assembled, spanning 49.1 meters. This was sweaty work in the heat of the desert.

German Defense Minister Peter Struck sees this as an important step toward stabilizing Iraq. Commenting during a visit to German military personnel stationed in Abu Dhabi, Struck said he could imagine carrying out further missions of this kind.

Besides high ranking visitors some unofficial spectators show up at the location: Dromedaries frequently visit the training area. The German-led engineer training program is enabling the Iraqi Army to reconstruct its country.

It is highly appreciated by Iraqi officials and can be regarded as an efficient and valuable step on the way towards better living conditions in Iraq.





A Reconstruction Partnership



Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (ASA) for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology (ALT)

<https://webportal.saalt.army.mil/main/aae.htm>

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Principal Deputy to the ASA (ALT)/Director of Iraq Reconstruction and Program Management: *Mr. Dean Popp*



US Army Corps of Engineers - Gulf Region Division <http://www.grd.usace.army.mil/index.html>

Commanding General: *Brig. Gen. William H. McCoy, Jr.*

Iraq Project & Contracting Office

<http://www.rebuilding-iraq.net>

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Director-Washington: *Mr. James M. Crum*



Joint Contracting Command – Iraq/Afghanistan

JCC-IA provides responsive operational contracting support to the Chief of Mission and Multi-National Corps - Iraq to efficiently acquire vital supplies, services and construction in support of the Coalition Forces and the relief and reconstruction of Iraq.

Commander: *Maj. Gen. John Urias*



Office of the Assistant Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Policy and Procurement), Iraq

DASA(P&P)-I provides the necessary administrative and contracting support to the Chief of Mission, Project and Contracting Office, Multi-National Forces, and supports the humanitarian relief, reconstruction, and security of Iraq.

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The Iraq Reconstruction Weekly Update is compiled and published by the Project and Contracting Office (Arlington, VA), Office of Strategic Communications. PCO is aligned under the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology.



For further U. S. Government reconstruction information:

U.S. Agency for International Development: <http://www.usaid.gov/iraq>

U.S. Department of Commerce: <http://www.export.gov/iraq>

U.S. Embassy in Iraq: <http://iraq.usembassy.gov>

